

Commercial



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CABINET MEETING.
Will Crown Lands be Made Subject to the Laws of United States?

The Cabinet held an informal meeting after the arrival of the Australia yesterday morning to hear read the correspondence from Washington. President Dole first read the following telegram from Judge Alfred S. Hartwell:

Washington, March 6.
Hon. Sanford B. Dole.
Secretary Hay telegraphs President's approval Act 1 and that President has not considered calling old Legislature wise, expecting Council of State to make requisite appropriations pending bill. House committee adopt section 52 Senate bill; retain section 73 House bill. Recommend certain amendments but generally retain House bill.

ALFRED S. HARTWELL.

President Dole then read the correspondence of Mr. Hartwell in full, which included the following amendment to section 52, providing "that appropriations, except as otherwise herein provided, shall be biennially by the Legislature."

Amendment to Section Fifty-Two.
"That section 52 be amended by adding to the end thereof the following: 'Provided, however, that pending the time when this act shall take effect and until a session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii shall be held, the President may in his discretion authorize and direct the use of such money in the Treasury of the Republic of Hawaii, as well as of the Territory of Hawaii, as he shall think requisite and proper for carrying on of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, the preservation of the public health, the completion of the sewerage system of the city of Honolulu, and such other expenditures as in the President's judgment shall seem to be appropriate.'"

The Cabinet discussed the correspondence and the opinion seemed to be that the amendment to section 52 was a very good one, as it gives the local Government a chance for appropriating public monies.

President Dole is of the opinion that the differences of the two bills will cause some delay. "I think," said he, "apparently the crown lands in this Senate bill passed are separated from the other lands and made subject to United States laws. This appears from the correspondence received; but the bills themselves have not yet arrived."

Colored Minstrels.
The Ernest Hogan Minstrel troupe thirty strong including a bronze Patti, arrived in the Warrimoo from the Colonies yesterday. Some months ago they passed through here under the management of W. B. Curtis. They were left stranded in Australia by Sam'l of Posen. Hogan took charge and the successful season was the result. It was terminated by their departure from the Colonies for this place. The company will play for four weeks at the Orpheum.

J. O. CARTER IS THE MAN

He Supplied Pettigrew's Ammunition.

CULLOM BILL IN SENATE

W. N. A's Interesting Letter on the Affairs of Hawaii at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The debate in the Senate during the last week, on the Hawaiian bill, shows again some of the curious aspects of Congressional ways. During the hours devoted to the debate on the Hawaiian, as well as upon other questions, there were often not more than twenty Senators present. The work required in the committee rooms, the consultations, the time occupied in meeting visiting constituents, draws the majority out of the Senate chamber and leaves the debate to empty benches.

The questions asked of Senator Cullom, who has the bill for Hawaii in charge, show that those who ask them have had no time to carefully study the bill. Much time is occupied in giving information which is fully set out in the reports, which have not been read by the Senators, for want of time.

During the debate on Friday last a group of Senators gathered in the middle aisle and all talked at once, as if at an old woman's tea party. The rule requires that if a Senator is speaking and another Senator desires to ask him a question, a certain form must be observed. The person interrupting must ask the presiding officer of the Senate if the person who has the floor will permit an interruption. If the one who has the floor yields, then the presiding officer formally announces this to the person who interrupts, who then asks his question. When the debate is calm this etiquette is strictly followed, but when there is an excitement the rules go to the dogs at once, and the presiding officer is left to hammer his desk.

Few Senators have taken an active part in the debate on the Hawaiian bill. Senator Tillman of South Carolina has, however, closely watched it and has created several storm centers in the discussion. While he denounces the government of the islands as an oligarchy, his real object in sharing in the debate has been to annoy the Republicans. This he has done by commenting on the property qualification for those who are to vote for Senators in the Territorial Legislature. He has repeatedly taunted the Republican Senators with inconsistency in providing a property qualification in Hawaii and in refusing it in the South, where the negro resides. He has constantly sought to draw the Senate into a debate on the subject, and in his declaration has shrieked and howled and shaken his fist at the Republicans. The Republicans have avoided any debate relative to the negro, but have expressed a willingness to do so at the proper time.

Unfortunately, perhaps, Senator Wolcott interrupted Senator Morgan, who was discussing the bill, and read statistics showing that the negro vote of South Carolina had been suppressed. Tillman jumped up and attempted an explanation, but Senator Morgan refused to yield. The following day, when the bill came up, Tillman made an explanation regarding the South Carolina vote, and, with insulting language, refused to allow Senator Morgan to ask him a question. He taunted and derided the Republican Senators, and offered as an amendment to the bill the provision of the South Carolina law which permits any colored man to vote, if he is possessed of property of the value of \$300. He frankly declared that his sympathies were with the few Americans in Hawaii who desired a property qualification. But his chief object in the debate was to put the Republicans in a hole and force them to acknowledge that there ought to be a property qualification in the Southern States. The Senators from the South do not follow Tillman. At the same time they are not displeased with his harangues.

It became evident after the debate had continued for several days that the property qualification would be stricken out. Several Senators said privately, and they expressed the general sentiment, that "the property qualification ought to remain," but that their constituents would not approve of it. By a vote being taken on this provision, thirty-nine Senators voted against this qualification, and only

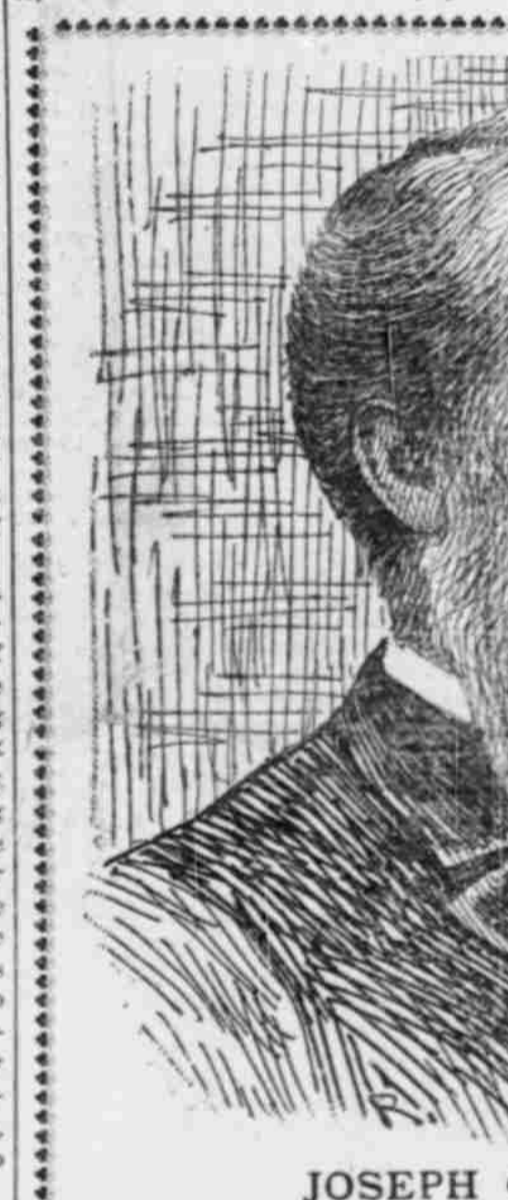
one Senator, Platt of Connecticut, voted to retain it.

When one of the Senators was asked if he would provide no property qualifications for voters in Porto Rico and in the Philippines, he replied that they would not be allowed to become American citizens as the Hawaiians have been allowed citizenship; that the popular theory seemed to be that the natives of the new possessions should not be allowed to obtain American citizenship, but if they did, they should not be placed under property qualifications.

As the debate continued, and Senators became more familiar with the subject, there was a disposition to restrict the power of the Territorial Legislature, so as to avoid the mischief which would arise from the dominance of anti-American, or native votes.

On Monday Senator Morgan said in the debate: "The manner in which this bill has been muddled and chewed up here this morning, by the consent of the chairman of the Commission (Mr. Cullom) satisfies me that I have no longer any particular interest in it, or that I have any particular knowledge of its provisions. We put in amendments here without the slightest consideration of the facts on which they are based."

All of this does not indicate unfriendliness on the part of the majority of the Senators. But every public



JOSEPH O. CARTER

man has a living suspicion that in all measures before Congress there is something dark in the woodpile, and nothing can be taken for granted. Those who are unfriendly to the Dole government, and denounce it here, have cast a suspicion, in Congress, upon all Americans in Hawaii, and as one member of the House says "made rule in Hawaii only to alternate between two sets of rascals."

On Tuesday, the 27th, Senator Allen of Nebraska, who has been absent for ten days, began to ask questions about the bill, the answers to which are fully set forth in the committee's report. Mr. Allen said he had not the time to read up on the subject, and consumed the time of the Senate in asking for information, which had been in his hands for several weeks. So the Senate, "out of courtesy," deferred voting on the bill, and another delay followed.

Senator Pettigrew began, Tuesday, his attack on the Hawaiian community. His effort was to exhibit that community as wicked, cruel and selfish. His proof of this was in the enforcement of the penal contract labor laws. Several reports made by Mr. Wray Taylor, showing ill treatment of laborers, he quoted in full. The decision of the Supreme Court, sustaining the Masters and Servants Act, was quoted at length and the courts, as well as the people of Hawaii were bitterly denounced.

Senator Pettigrew stated that he had received Mr. Taylor's report, "from Joseph O. Carter who is one of the most capable citizens of that country." The Senator then read an article from the Hawaiian Independent, which had been sent to him, he said, "by Mr. Joseph O. Carter, whose character is above reproach, who is one of the few exceedingly able men of high character who descended from missionary stock in these islands. Most of them are a tough lot." This article in the Independent abuses the government for permitting the Gallians to be imprisoned. It appears in the Congressional Record of February 27th. Mr. Carter seems to have sent to the Senator a report by Wray Taylor in 1897, and also a decision of the Supreme Court in 1899, affirming the validity of the penal contract law. The Senator has placed the report and the decision side by side, so that the Court appears to directly affirm the imprisonment of the Gallians.

(Continued on Page 2.)

CHARGES OF PETTIGREW

Debate in Which They Appeared.

SHARP ATTACK ON HAWAII

Exact Text of the Speech Which Revealed Carter as a Foe of Hawaii.

Following are extracts from the Congressional Record covering the Hawaiian debate in which Senator Pettigrew participated:

The President pro tempore, The



Senator from South Dakota presents an amendment, which will be read.

The Secretary. Insert as a new section the following:

"Sec. 104. That all contracts made since August 12, 1898, by which persons are held for service for a definite term, are hereby declared null and void and terminated, and no law shall be passed to enforce said contracts in any way; and it shall be the duty of the United States marshal to at once notify such persons so held of the termination of their contracts."

Mr. Pettigrew. Mr. President, since the annexation of those islands by the United States there have been imported from China and Japan 30,000 contract laborers. The terms of the contracts may be for three or for ten years. Those made in Japan can last for ten years. Those made in Hawaii can only be for a term of five years. The old contracts were for terms of three years. I have no means of ascertaining the terms of these contracts; but immediately upon the annexation of the islands the sugar planters, who have controlled all that country and who produced the revolution which caused its annexation to the United States, began at once the importation of large numbers of contract laborers.

Under the law of Hawaii they were required to import 10 per cent of Europeans or white people along with their Asiatic importations. They therefore sent agents to Europe, and they did import 300 people from Austria, who were held as slaves, whipped and imprisoned by their taskmasters if they refused to carry out these slave contracts. However, after this experiment, they finally abandoned the importation of Europeans and have confined their attention exclusively to the importation of slave labor from Asia. As I said, since the flag of the United States was raised over those islands

30,000 of these slave laborers have been imported.

Mr. Hale. And are there now?

Mr. Pettigrew. And are there now. When a case was brought in the courts of Hawaii in which the parties were convicted to imprisonment until they should go back to the service to which they had been assigned, this supreme court that has been boasted of so much decided that the Constitution of the United States did not go with the flag and that therefore these convictions and sentences to imprisonment were good and should hold; that these contracts for services were not penal but civil contracts, and that under them a man could be imprisoned for life if he did not willingly return to the service which he had abandoned.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut. That it was a civil remedy.

Mr. Pettigrew. Yes, sir; that it was a civil remedy. I propose now to ask to have the Secretary read the following clippings, one from the Hawaiian Star and the other from the Pacific Advertiser, showing the ships and the number of contract laborers that have been imported, and then I will show what kind of service this is that they have been imposing in that country.

The President pro tempore. The Secretary will read the clippings.

Mr. Pettigrew. According to these statements, up to the 31st of December last 30,000 Asiatics have been imported to these islands as contract or slave laborers, and they are still there. I understand that very many more have been imported during the months of January and February, and that they are importing them at about the rate of 5,000 a month. When these emigrants reach Honolulu they are distributed from that point throughout the plantations of the islands; they are assigned by the companies who import them to the different planters with whom they have made contracts. Under these contracts, if the laborer refuses to tell he is arrested, and if he refuses to go back to service he is sentenced to imprisonment and confined at hard labor until he will consent to return to the service. He is fined for the cost of his arrest, and that is docked from his pay. There is a system of docking if a laborer is too slow to suit his taskmaster. It is the custom upon plantations to whip the laborers, to knock them down, pound them with clubs, and to abuse them in almost any manner that suits the whim or pleasure of the overseer.

Mr. Gallinger. Will the Senator from South Dakota permit a question?

Mr. Pettigrew. I will.

Mr. Gallinger. I am very much interested in this phase of the Hawaiian matter, and unless I am converted to the contrary I shall vote for the Senator's amendment. I want to ask the Senator if these contract laborers who seem to be coming to Hawaii in such large numbers displace other laborers in the islands. In other words, if they were not brought there, is the supply of laborers sufficient to meet the requirements of the islands? I know nothing about it and would like to obtain information.

Mr. Pettigrew. I presume, Mr. President, that in a measure they displace day laborers, and that an additional number is also needed to help take the place of those who returned to Asia, their contracts having expired. They are also needed to open up new plantations. For instance, when the annexation of Hawaii was talked of, we were told it was the best coffee country in the world, and that great coffee plantations would be opened upon the annexation of that country to the United States. But there is no duty on coffee from any country to the United States, while we have levied a duty of almost 2 cents a pound upon sugar.

The result is that since annexation the sugar business, which is exceedingly profitable, has taken the place of the coffee business; and we no longer hear about the raising of coffee in Hawaii, but they are plowing up the coffee plantations and putting them into sugar. In fact, the profits of raising sugar are enormous under the bonus we give in the way of a remission of duties to the sugar planters of Hawaii, amounting this year to nearly \$12,000,000, which we would collect upon a like amount of sugar from any other country. This enormous bonus goes to a few planters who have absorbed all the land of that country and who pay the most meager wages to the slave labor which is employed to raise the sugar.

Mr. Gallinger. Will the Senator permit an interruption?

Mr. Pettigrew. I will.

Mr. Gallinger. I was interested when the Porto Rican bill was under consideration in the committee of which I chance to be a member to learn the fact that in Porto Rico they only produce from one to two tons of sugar per acre, while in Hawaii they produce from six to eleven tons per acre. That is very productive sugar land; perhaps the most productive in the world. I want to ask the Senator, who

(Continued on Page 3.)

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